NORTH CAROLINA PORTFOLIO 3

THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR.

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THE STAR

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TERMS:

☞ *No Subscription will be taken for a less term than twelve months.*

☞ *No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, but at the option of the Editor.*

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☞ *Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.*

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.*

THE TARIFF LAW.

AN ACT

To amend the several Acts for imposing Duties on Imports.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty four, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, the following duties, that is to say:

First. On Russia, Hollands, and Raven's duck, oznaburgs, burlaps and ticklenburgs, a duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem.

On all manufactures of wool, except worsted stuff goods and blankets, which shall pay twenty-five per centum ad valorem, until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five; and after that time, a duty of thirty-three and a third per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That, on all manufactures of wool, flannels and baizes excepted, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported shall not exceed thirty-three and a third cents per square yard, shall be charged with a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Second. On all manufactures, not herein specified, of cotton, flax or hemp, or of which either of these materials shall be a component part, and on all manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material, coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on all other manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material, twenty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That all cotton cloths whatsoever, or cloths of which cotton shall be a component material, excepting nankeens imported directly from China, the original cost of which at the place whence imported, with the addition of twenty per centum, if imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or any place beyond it; and of ten per centum, if imported from any other place, shall, be less than thirty cents per square yard, shall, with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost thirty cents per square yard, and shall be charged with duty accordingly. And that all unbleached and uncolored cotton twist, yarn or thread, the original cost of which shall be less than sixty cents per pound, shall be deemed and taken to have cost sixty cents per pound, and shall be charged with duty accordingly. And all bleached or colored cotton yarn, twist or thread, the original cost of which shall be less than 75 cts. per pound, shall be deemed and taken to have cost seventy-five cents per pound, and shall be charged with duty accordingly: *Provided*, also, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to, or be enforced against, importations of goods from ports or places eastward of the Cape of Good Hope or beyond Cape Horn, before the first of January next ensuing.

Third. On wool unmanufactured, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem, until the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, afterwards, a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem, until the first June one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six; afterwards, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That, all wool, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed ten cents per pound, shall be charged with a duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem, and no more.

Fourth. On all Leghorn hats or bonnets, and all hats or bonnets of straw, chip, or grass, and on all flats, braids, or plats, for making of hats or bonnets a duty of fifty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That all Leghorn hats and bonnets, and all hats or bonnets of straw, chip, or grass, which at the place whence imported, with the addition of ten per centum, shall have cost less than one dollar each, shall with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost one dollar each, and shall be charged with duty accordingly.

Fifth. On jappaned wares of all kinds, and on plated wares of all kinds, and on all manufactures, not otherwise specified, made of brass, iron, steel, pewter, lead, or tin, or of which either of these metals is a component material, a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

On bolting cloths, fifteen per centum ad valorem;

On hair cloth and hair seating, thirty per centum ad valorem;

On marble, and all manufactures of marble, thirty per centum ad valorem;

On all paper hangings, forty per centum ad valorem;

On coach laces of cotton or other material, thirty-five per centum ad valorem: on all other laces, twelve and a half per centum ad valorem;

On lead, in pigs, bars, or sheets, two cents per pound;

On leaden shot, three and one half cents per pound;

On red or white lead, dry, or ground in oil, four cents per pound;

On Brussels, Turkey, and Wilton carpets and carpeting, fifty cents per square yard;

On all Venetian and ingrain carpets or carpeting, twenty-five cents per square yard;

On all other kinds of carpets and carpeting, of wool, flax, hemp, or cotton, or parts of either, twenty cents per square yard;

On oil cloth carpeting, and on oil cloths, of every description, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem;

On all other carpets and carpeting, mats, and floor cloths, made of tow, flags, or any other material, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem;

On hemp, at the rate of thirty-five dollars per ton;

On tarred cables and cordage, four cents per pound;

On untarred cordage, yarns, twine, packthread, and seines, five cents per pound;

On cotton bagging, three and three quarter cents per square yard;

On iron in bars or bolts, not manufactured, in whole or in part, by rolling, ninety cents per hundred and twelve pounds weight;

On round iron, or brazier's rods, of three sixteenths to eight sixteenths of an inch diameter, inclusive; and on iron, in nail or spike rods, slit; and on iron in sheets & hoop iron; and on iron, slit or rolled, for band iron, scroll iron, or casement rods, three cents per pound;

On iron spikes, four cents per pound;

On iron nails, cut or wrought, five cents per pound;

On tacks, brads, and sprigs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, five cents per thousand; exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, five cents per pound;

On iron or steel wire, not exceeding number eighteen, five cents per pound; over number eighteen, nine cents per pound;

On square wire, used in the manufacture of stretchers for umbrellas, twelve per centum ad valorem;

On anvils & anchors, two cents per pound;

On iron cables or chains, or parts thereof three cents per pound; and no drawback shall be allowed on the exportation of iron cables, or parts thereof;

On mill cranks and mill irons, of wrought iron, four cents per pound;

On mill saws, one dollar each;

On blacksmith's hammers and sledges, two and a half cents per pound;

On muskets, one dollar and fifty cents per stand;

On rifles, two dollars and fifty cents each;

On all other fire arms, and on side arms, thirty per centum ad valorem;

On cutting knives, scythes, sickles, and reaping hooks, spades and shovels, of iron or steel, thirty per centum ad valorem;

On screws of iron, weighing twenty-five pounds, or upwards, thirty per centum ad valorem;

On Screws, thirty per centum ad valorem;

On vessels of cast iron, not otherwise specified, one and a half cents per pound;

On all other castings of iron not specified, one cent per pound;

On all vessels of copper, thirty-five per centum ad valorem;

On quills prepared or manufactured, twenty-five per centum ad valorem;

On slates and tiles for building, twenty-five per centum ad valorem;

On black lead pencils, forty per centum ad valorem;

On tallow candles, five cents per pound;

On spermaceti candles, eight cents per pound;

On soap, four cents per pound;

On lard, three cents per pound;

On wheat, twenty-five cents per bushel;

On oats, ten cents per bushel;

On wheat flour, fifty cents per hundred weight;

On potatoes, ten cents per bushel;

On coal, six cents per heaped bushel;

On corks, twelve cents per pound;

On prunelle and other shoes or slippers of stuff or nankeen, twenty-five cents per pair;

On laced boots or bootees, one dollar fifty cents per pair;

On linseed, rape seed, and hemp seed oil, twenty-five cents per gallon;

On castor oil, forty cents per gallon;

On ale, beer and porter, imported in bottles, twenty cents per gallon; imported otherwise than in bottles fifteen cts. per gallon.

On beef and pork, two cents per pound;

On hams, and other bacon, three cents per pound;

On butter, five cents per pound;

On vinegar, eight cents per gallon;

On alum, two dollars and fifty cents per hundred weight;

On refined saltpetre, three cts. per pound;

On blue or Roman vitriol, four cents per pound;

On oil of vitriol, three cents per pound;

On Glauber salts, two cents per pound;

On Epson salts, four cents per pound;

On camphor, crude, eight cents per pound

On camphor, refined, twelve cents per pound;

On copperas, two dollars per hundred weight;

On cayenne pepper, fifteen cts. per pound;

On ginger, two cents per pound;

On chocolate, four cents per pound;

On currants and figs, three cts. per pound;

On plums, prunes, Muscatel raisins, and raisins in jars and boxes, four cts. per pound,

And all other raisins, three cts. per pound,

On window glass, not above eight inches by ten inches in size, three dollars per hundred square feet; not above ten inches by twelve inches in size, three dollars and fifty cents per hundred square feet; and if above ten inches by twelve in size, four dollars per hundred square feet: *Provided*, That all window glass, imported in plates, uncut, shall be chargeable with the highest rate of duties hereby imposed;

On black glass bottles, not exceeding the capacity of one quart, two dollars per groce; on bottles exceeding one quart, and not more than two quarts, two dollars and fifty cents per groce; over two quarts, and not exceeding one gallon, three dollars per groce;

On demijohns, twenty-five cents each:

On apothecaries' vials, of the capacity of four ounces and less, one dollar per groce; on the same, above four ounces, and not exceeding eight ounces, one dollar and twenty-five cents per groce;

On all wares of cut glass, not specified, three cents per pound, and in addition thereto an ad valorem duty of thirty per centum;

On all other articles, of glass, two cents per pound, and in addition thereto, an ad valorem duty of twenty per centum;

On all books, which the importer shall make it satisfactorily appear to the Collector of the port at which the same shall be entered, were printed previous to the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, and also, on all books printed in other languages than English, four cents per volume, except books printed in Latin or Greek; on all books printed in Latin or Greek, when bound, fifteen cents per pound, when not bound thirteen cents per pound;

On all other books, when bound, thirty cents per pound, when in sheets or boards twenty-six cents per pound;

On folio and quarto post paper, of all kinds, twenty cents per pound;

On foolscap and all drawing and writing paper, seventeen cents per pound;

On printing, copperplate and stainers' paper, ten cents per pound;

On sheathing paper, binders' and box boards, and wrapping paper, of all kinds, three cents per pound;

On all other paper, fifteen cts. per pound;

A duty of twelve and a half per centum ad valorem on all articles not herein specified, and now paying a duty of seven and a half per centum ad valorem; with the exception of patent adhesive felt, for covering ships' bottoms, which shall be admitted free of duty, until June thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several rates of duties hereby imposed upon the several articles aforesaid, which after the said respective times for the commencement of the duties hereby imposed, shall be imported in ships or vessels not of the United States: *Provided*, that this addition shall not be applied to articles imported in ships or vessels, not of the United States, entitled by treaty, or by an act of Congress, to be admitted on payment of the same duties that are paid on like articles imported in ships or vessels of the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed a drawback of the duties by this act imposed upon the exportation of any articles that shall have paid the same, within the time, and in the manner, and subject to the provisions and restrictions prescribed in the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," passed the twenty-seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the drawback allowed by law on plain silk, imported in American vessels from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, shall be allowed, although the said cloths, before the exportation thereof, shall have been colored, printed, stained, dyed, stamped, or painted in the United States. But, whenever any such cloths, so imported, shall be intended to be so colored, printed, stained, dyed, stamped, or painted, and afterwards to be exported from the United States, with privilege of drawback, each package thereof shall, before the same shall be delivered from the public stores, be opened and examined by an inspector of the customs, and the contents thereof measured or weighed, and the quality thereof ascertained, and a sample of each piece thereof reserved at the custom house; and a particular account or registry of such examination, describing the number of pieces in each package, their weight or measure, and the samples thereof reserved shall be entered in the books of the custom house; and, after such examination, said goods shall be repacked in the original package, and the said original package shall be marked with a custom house mark. And, whenever any such goods being thus colored, printed, stained, dyed stamped, or painted, shall be entered at the custom house for exportation and drawback, the same shall be so entered in the original package, marked as aforesaid, and not otherwise, unless the person so entering the same, shall give satisfactory evidence to the collector or naval officer, or one of them, that such original package has been lost or destroyed by accident—and no such application for drawback shall be made, except on the contents of entire packages; and upon application for such entry and drawback the contents of the package so offered, shall be examined by an inspector of the customs, and measured or weighed, and compared with the original entry, registry, and samples: and if, upon such comparison and full examination, the collector shall be satisfied that the contents of each package are the same identical goods imported and registered as aforesaid, and not changed or altered, except by being colored printed stained, dyed stamped, or painted, as aforesaid, then the person, so entering such goods, shall be admitted to the oath prescribed by law; to be used in cases of application for exportation of goods for the benefit of drawback, and shall thereupon be entitled to drawback, as in other cases: PROVIDED, That the exporter shall, in every other particular, comply with the regulations and formalities, heretofore established, for entries of goods for exportation with the benefit of drawback. And if any person shall present for exportation and drawback, any colored, printed, stained, dyed, stamped, or painted silk, knowing the same not to be entitled to drawback, according to the provisions of this act, or shall wilfully misrepresent or conceal the contents or quality of any packages as aforesaid, the said goods, so presented or entered for drawback, shall be forfeited, and may be seized by the collector, and proceeded with, and the forfeiture distributed, as in other cases.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the existing laws shall extend to, and be inforce for, the collection of the duties imposed by this act, for the prosecution and punishment of all offences, and for the recovery, collection, and distribution, and remission, of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, as fully and effectually as if every regulation, penalty, forfeiture, provision, clause, matter, and thing, to that effect, in the existing laws contained, had been inserted in and re-enacted by, this act.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the second section of the act of Congress, entitled, "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," approved April twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, shall extend and enure to the benefit of schools and colleges within the United States, or the territories thereof, in the same manner, and under the like limitations and restrictions, as is provided in said act, with respect to seminaries of learning.

The revenue arising from the Canals already promises to be immense. The Collector at Albany has taken upwards of seven thousand dollars for toll in a single week; in one instance a single boat paid 200 dollars. From 40 to 60 boats pass the lock at Albany daily On Saturday afternoon, more than one hundred flags were flying at the Albany docks, from boats that had descended the western canal with the rich products of the interior.—[*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Union of the British Provinces.—It is stated as a prevailing rumor in the Quebec papers that it is the intention of his Britannic majesty's ministers to submit to Parliament a proposal for a union of all the British Provinces in North America, and to place at their head a Royal Duke as Viceroy.

Snow Storm in May.—On Friday morning the 14th inst. the ground at Utica, (N. Y) was covered with snow. It fell about four inches deep on the neighboring hills in the town of Deerfield.—The storm extended west as far as Buffalo. Vegetation appears not to have sustained any material injury; fruit has probably been benefitted by it.

Blanks for sale at this office.

From the National Intelligencer.

A Memorial to Congress.

The following is a Copy of the Memorial noticed, in our account of the proceedings of the House of Representatives on Monday last, as having been presented to the House by the SPEAKER, read, and ordered to lie on the table:

AN ADDRESS

Of LOUIS CHARLES, *Duc de Navarre, Dauphin de France, Legitimate son of Louis the Sixteenth.*

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The undersigned most respectfully represents, that, by a judgment, rendered, in France in the year 1817, ample proof has been given to Europe that the heir of Louis 16th had been carried away from the Temple. The divers histories written during the existence of the Republic of France have confirmed the fact. The Declaration of Maria Theresa Charlotte, my sister, at Rouen, where judgment was rendered, also fully attests the truth of the assertions. The individual who set himself up as the lawful Heir of Louis 16th should have recollected what preceded, what took place and what followed, his being carried away. He should have been able to say where he was raised—to have shewn the scar which the Queen made upon her son. These questions formed a part that were put to the Pretender during the trial; and, his failing to answer them, subjected him to punishment.

Since the King, my uncle, has offered a reward for the discovery of his nephew, I feel confident of being able to answer the questions, and to exhibit the proof. And he indulges the hope, that the American government will interest itself in his behalf, and return to France the legitimate Sovereign, the son of the early friend and protector of this Republic—the only one now who can give a durable peace to Europe. The foregoing facts go to prove that there is, at least, a belief that the unfortunate son of Louis is, or may be, existing. The following brief statement of a few circumstances is presented as a preliminary, in the hope that they will, at least, interest mankind, and promote a desire for further inquiry into this momentous subject. They are as follows: Whilst in the possession of my father, Louis 16th, inoculation was performed on me. The instrument used in the operation appearing to please me, a similar one was procured me. My sister, in attempting to take it from me, received a wound in her thigh, which caused a flow of blood. A short time afterwards, the Royal Family having met together—say about 10 or 11 o'clock at night—Louis 16th, my father, took me into a remote part of the Palace, where he, in my presence, buried some precious articles, which I will be able to discover. He rejoined the family with such precipitation as to make me feel somewhat alarmed, inasmuch, too, as the family had changed dresses. My sister was the first I recognized. They also put upon me a new suit, and we departed for the States of my uncle, the Emperor of Austria. Being afterwards confined with my unfortunate parents, I received the last farewell of my honored father—a description of which awful moments is alone reserved for the true heir of Louis 16th. About a month after his death, I was carried away from the Temple, and another boy put in my place. The exchange was effected by means of an Organ. The Queen, my mother, made a mark on the side of my head forming a triangle with my eye and ear. The Dutchess, my sister, bears the same mark. She will also recognize a mole on my neck. Those who rescued me from the Temple transported me to Auvergne, Department of the Puy de Dome, where they administered drugs to deprive me of the power of speech. About that time, one Antonie Persat, an inhabitant of Denezat, had a son in the country a nursing. His name was Victor—I was substituted for him. Sometime afterwards the father came for his son, whom he had not seen since he had put him out. He appeared astonished at my manners, and put some questions to the nurse, who told him I had been in the habit of visiting some ladies in the neighborhood, among whom I had acquired them. He appeared satisfied with the answer, and gave me the name of Monsieur, which I bore until the age of 10 years, at which time, those who watched over me discontinued to administer the customary drugs, thinking there was no longer any danger of my discovering myself as it was thought I must have forgotten my family. Mr. Persat put me out again in a boarding house, with two of his sons—the master gave me the name of Auguste, which name I kept until the age of 17, when I enlisted in the 25th Regiment of Chasseurs a Cheval. I afterwards left that to join the 29th Regiment, and was afterwards selected for the Guards of Bonaparte. Several superior officers knew who I was. Circumstances oblige me to conceal their names. At the retreat from Moscow I was wounded, and obtained a pension under the name of Victor Persat. In 1814, I joined the Persat family, where I found proof that they had intercourse with those who rescued me from the Temple, and the true son, whom I substituted, was reinstated. I was compelled to go to the Island of Cuba, where those who had saved me from the hand of Robespierre, in order to force me to adhere to their views, and to be subservient to their authority, made me experience the most cruel treatment, and reduced me to a most wretched state of misery, which induced the belief that my sufferings have been caused by a powerful hand. In 1822, several treaties were proposed to me, which I would not accept. The Governor of Cuba, at that time, was disposed to serve me—a sudden death left a suspicion that he had been poisoned. Kindelan was appointed Governor, ad interim—I claimed his protection, but he was in the pay of my guardians. The present Governor, Francisco Dionisio Vives refused, positively, to me, his protection. I told him in the presence of his Council, that he should be, hereafter, put in mind of his conduct—that he had denied the protection of the laws to a relation of Ferdinand the 7th. Left to the cruelties of my persecutors, my counsels advised me to leave Cuba, and were so kind as to furnish me the means. On the 15th of December, 1823, I left Havana, and landed at New Orleans the 1st of January, 1824, and directed my steps to this Metropolis. And, being the son of her early friend, he makes this solemn appeal to the nation who are unbiased and distain to favor private interests, and commits himself with ample proof to attest his lineage. And, if he shall be found to be a pretender or an imposter, let him be dealt with as such.

Let the present memorial be preserved in the records of the Republic, and let a copy of it be sent to the Emperor of Austria, and another to the Duchess of Angouleme.

It is among freemen, and liberated from the shackles which even my liberators have imposed upon me, that I shall await the result of my fate, which is not doubtful. It is on the wings of truth, and not on the points of bayonets, that France will hail the return of her long lost son.

CHARLES X.
Roi de France et de Navarre.

Washington City, May 10, 1824, in the U. States of America.

From England.

It is rumoured that among the new schemes for the employment of capital is to be a Loan for the West India Island.

A report that Parliament was to be dissolved at the end of the present Session is contradicted by the Courier, as being without the slightest foundation. The adjournment for the Easter Holidays was to be from the 21st April to the 8th instant.

By an Order in Council, a duty of 3s. 6d per ton has been laid upon French shipping. This duty is imposed under the Reciprocity Act, to place the trade of the two countries upon an equal footing English vessels in French ports having long paid a similar duty.

The quantity of raw silk imported into Great Britain in 1823 is 2,452,150 pounds, of which one half was from Bengal, about one-sixth from France, one-sixth from China and Persia, one twelfth from Italy and as much from Turkey—the quantity of Thrown Silk imported was 352,641 pounds, and was entirely from Italy,

Such is the extent of buildings going on in and about London, that bricks are with difficulty obtained, and Contractors who are obliged to complete their work by a given time, have offered 5 to 6 shillings per 1000 above the usual price without being able to obtain them.

Latest from England.

By the packet ship John Wells, at N. York from Liverpool, London papers to the 6th and Liverpool to the 8th April, inclusive, have been received. The following summary appears to embrace every item of interest contained in the papers.

The Greeks.

Letters from Missolonghi state that the advanced guard of the Greek army for the attack of Lepanto had marched, and had been immediately followed by the division of Lord Byron, with that Nobleman at their head. The plans of Mr. Parry, the engineer, for carrying Lepanto by storm, had been approved, and little doubt was entertained of their complete success. It was stated at Missolonghi that Lord Stangford had nearly broken terms with the Sultan, on account of the reproaches of the Grand Vizier, for the Loan raised in England for the service of the Greeks.

The Oriental Spectator states, that the Firman of the Sultan, ordering the Mussulmen subjects, under pain of death, to deliver up the gold and silver which they may possess, is executed with so much rigor that a Jew, who had evaded the order, has been executed at Salonica.—The Jews offered in vain 200,000 piastres for his ransom.

Algiers.

It would appear by accounts received in London from Algiers of the 14th, and from Leghorn of the 21st March, that the statement of an amicable adjustment having taken place of the differences existing between Great Britain and the Dey of Algiers, was premature. The port continued to be blockaded by the English fleet, and it was reported that another vessel which had sailed with naval stores from Leghorn for Algiers, had been captured by the English. Certain it was that armed vessels, belonging to the Dey, were cruizing on the coast, which had induced the commander of the blockading squadron to establish a regular convoy for all British vessels bound to the westward. It likewise appears that the Dey expected a bombardment, and was making great preparations to resist it. He had ordered all men between 18 and 50 to arm themselves, and declared that he was resolved to bury himself under the ruins of his Capital rather than submit to the conditions offered him by the British Admiral. Nothing farther is said as to the reported engagement between the French frigate Hermoine and the English frigate off Algiers.

Spain.

Ferdinand, displeased, as it would seem, with the language used by the British ministers respecting South America, is stated to have despatched a courier from Madrid for London with a letter, written by his own hand, and addressed to the King of England, in which, after complaining of the language alluded to, he urges his majesty to accede to the proposition of a Congress to enable Spain to reconquer the revolted colonies; and signifies that a refusal to join in the solicited mediation must be considered as a formal declaration in favor of the party opposed to Spain. This "calamity," as the Royal scribe styles American independence, "he hopes still to avert." If such a letter (observes the British Traveller) has actually been addressed to his Majesty, we have no doubt, that he indignantly submitted it to the consideration of Ministers, that the Royal writer may be dealt with according to his deserts."

It is stated in private letters from Madrid of a recent date, that a serious commotion had nearly arisen in that capital among the royal volunteers, who had loudly expressed their dissatisfaction on account of some regulations about to be introduced by the government.—They were only prevented from committing acts of outrage by the French General Bourmont threatening to call out his troops if they did not disperse quietly. The Constitutionalists were far from being extinct in many of the provinces.—The report of a Congress of Sovereigns, to be held at Paris, for the purpose of deliberating on the affairs of the Peninsula, had been revived on the authority of private letters.

Russia and Turkey.

The differences between these two powers appear to be as far from a settlement as ever. M. Tatischef is said to have left the Russian capital on the 7th March, on his way to Vienna, to consult with the Austrian Ministry as to the best means of giving effect to the mission of M. Minziaky, at Constantinople, which had met with some unexpected obstacles.

Great Britain

The public revenue of Great Britain for the quarter ending the 5th April, is stated to have exceeded the same quarter in the preceding year, by nearly two millions of pounds sterling. This excess included a large sum received on account of the debt due by the Emperor of Austria; but even after this deduction, a gratifying balance was exhibited when it was recollected that a considerable amount of taxes had been remitted.

Still Later from England.

The Packet ship LEEDS, Capt. *Stoddard*, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on Sunday the 25th ult. and has furnished advices from London to the evening of the 23d. The Leeds was detained in the Channel nine days, and did not pass Cape Clear till the 4th instant.

Accounts from Paris state, that passports have been granted by the French authorities in Spain to more than 200 of the first families, for France, in consequence of the persecutions of the Royalists. In the course of the last month, several vessels, chiefly French, and one of the latter a frigate, quitted Cadiz with Spanish families, and specie, to the amount of nearly three million of piastres.

An agent of the Greek Committee in London, has sailed from Portsmouth, with upwards of 40,000*l.* for the Greeks.

Accounts have been received from Egypt into March, at which time every thing was tranquil, and the Pacha, whatever might be his intentions towards the Porte, had refrained from any overt act of independence. The Pacha had gone to Upper Egypt to inspect his new raised corps, accompanied by Mr. Salt, the British Consul, and Monsieur Drovetti. He has raised and disciplined about 25,000 men, and is about forming a Regiment of Cavalry, with European officers.

It is stated that the Divan has complained to the British Ambassador at Constantinople, of the efforts of Lord Byron and other Englishmen, in behalf of the Greeks.

The German papers say, the day is not distant when the Great Powers will recognise the political independence of Greece, which will be created into a kingdom. It is asserted that the new crown will be offered to a Prince of the North; many persons, however, believe that an Austrian Archduke will be chosen to reign over the Peloponnesus.

The last Message of the President, was published in Greece on the 9th of February.

THE LATE CORRESPONDENCE.—Of all the observations I have yet seen in any of the papers respecting this correspondence, nothing has appeared more to my taste than the following shrewd remarks of Mr. Gwynn, editor of the Baltimore Federal Gazette, made with all becoming gravity.

N. Y. Ev. Post.

The great interest excited by the publication of the long talk of correspondence between Gen. Jackson and the President of the United States, we fear may cause the people to forget the obligations they are under to Mr. Walter Lowrie of Pennsylvania, whose indefatigable zeal and exertions have finally compelled the publication of these interesting letters. We shall not fail, however, to remember this gentleman with a due portion of gratitude for his *patriotic* disinterestedness, and sincerely hope he may obtain an adequate *quid pro quo* in the result. These admirable letters, written, as it appears, seven years ago, contain matters and opinions calculated to gratify all persons and all parties, by their publication at this particular period; for which we say again, they should all thank Mr. Lowrie. How gratified must Mr. Adams and his friends be to find his talents so highly spoken of in these letters, and to have this conclusive proof that neither his former devotion to federalism, nor his desertion from the party, has injured him in the opinion of Mr. Monroe or Gen. Jackson. How gratified must Mr. Crawford and his friends be, to be furnished with such respectable testimony, that a democrat *in office* may entertain federal opinions, and vote federal votes, without losing the confidence or support of the democratic party.

How gratified must Mr. Clay & his friends be to have this public testimony, that an important appointment in the cabinet was twice offered to him, which like Cæsar, he has oft refused? How gratified must the federal friends of Gen. Jackson be to have this evidence, that *seven years ago*, however he might have *acted*, he *recommended* the adoption of the principles pursued by Washington, in making appointments to office; how gratified must his democratic friends be to learn his determination to have treated the members of the Hartford Convention with the same kind of democratic justice that he exercised towards Arburthnot, Ambrister and the Indian Prophet?

How gratified must the federal friends of Mr. Monroe be, notwithstanding their disappointed expectation, to have the proof, that he really was satisfied from conviction of the merit and patriotism of a great portion of the federalists in the United States, and of the justice of selecting from among them, when best qualified, persons to fill some of the vast number of public offices within his power of appointment or nomination? How gratified must his democratic friends be to know that his devotion to party was stronger that his sense of justice, and conviction of what would be useful?

How gratified must certain editors of newspapers be, particularly the editors of the Democratic Press and the National Advocate, to have such conclusive proof against General Jackson, that his attachment to party is not strong enough to insure the appointment of democrats to all offices of trust and profit, to the exclusion of federalists better qualified to perform the duties usefully to the nation; and that he had determined to hang the principal members of the Hartford Convention, who called themselves federalists?

And, how greatly gratified must those members of the Hartford Convention be, at their fortunate escape, from the execution of such a determination, formed by a man so accustomed to execute all his purposes, however deadly, as Gen. Jackson has proved himself to be?—fortunate indeed was it for them, that the General was employed in defeating the object of their association, by defeating the *real* enemies of the nation in the south, instead of commanding in the *East*, where he would have had the *power*, as it appears he had the *anxious wish*, to punish by *military* law, the members of a *civil* assembly, whom *he believed* to be conspiring against the government?

New-York.—At a meeting of the citizens of Chautauque county, N. Y. on the 27th ultimo, the following resolutions were *unanimously* adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of a general State Convention, to be held at Utica, on the 21st day of September next, for the purpose of selecting from the body of the people of the State, a *Republican Chief Magistrate*, who will not be the pliant tool of the few, but the firm and inflexible friend of the people.

Resolved, That we intend to support and perpetuate Republican principles, that we will not quietly submit to the exercise of any authority over us, but such as emanates from us, and that we consider the practice of *caucussing*, either by the members of Congress or the state Legislature, for the purpose of

controlling the public will, to be aristocratical, anti-republican, and dangerous to the safety of our Republican institutions.

Resolved, That the late *caucus* held at Washington, by 64 members of the National Legislature, out of 261, which minority nominated *William H. Crawford* as a candidate for the office of President of the United States, was in our opinion a gross encroachment on the rights and the dignity of the people, and we do solemnly protest against both the MEASURE and the MAN.

A public meeting was held at Bloomingburg, N. Y. on the 30th ultimo; at which resolutions, recommending ANDREW JACKSON as a candidate for President, and JOHN C. CALHOUN for Vice-President, were *unanimously* adopted.—[*Raleigh Star.*

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, June 5, 1824.

"*The want of decency is the want of sense.*"

Our time having been otherwise, and we hope *better* employed, has prevented us from noticing, (until now) the *very lucid, scientific* and scurrilous production from the pen of the Editor of the Cape-Fear Recorder, which appeared in that paper of the 24th of April last. This masterly piece of composition, *intended as a satire* on some few humorous remarks we made some time ago in the Star, in replying to some of his, wherein he stated, the Editors of the Star and Hillsborough Recorder to be on the cold trail of Mr. Adams; in this, he has entirely mistaken his talent, either as a wit or a satirist, judging from his present essay, we think he would succeed much better as a vulgar blackguard. Whether this *Goliah* of the *quill, Pope latinist*, or *Randolph satirist*, has been (to use his own language) "splitting rails" or "pulling at the bar handle of his printing press," a ditcher or a grave digger, or whether he was "ever flogged at school for lying," we know not, nor need we take the trouble to enquire. The vulgar, indecorous and ungentlemanly language used in the article before us—the production of his pen, is sufficient proof, of the degeneracy of the mind that composed it; and that some one of the above callings, would be better adapted to the genius of such a mind, than the one he has assumed—the Editor of a public Journal; the ostensible object of which, is to diffuse useful knowledge, to expand, inform and improve the public mind.

Whether the strong predilection evinced by our brother of the type, for vulgarity and abuse, be the effects of a temporary derangement of mind produced by an ungovernable temper, into which he seems to have suddenly fallen, at the few humorous, though innocent remarks we made, without the least intention to offend; or whether it is an inherent principle of nature, and not having been "flogged" out of him "at school," still continues to haunt him; or is it attributable to a still more disgraceful cause, the baneful influence of the bad examples of those with whom he is accustomed to associate, whose principles he has imperceptibly imbibed?—The manner in which he appears to fret and fume and spit his venom at us, in every line of his *learned* production, would have induced us to attribute his failing to the cause of passion. But when we find him cheek by jole, as he informs us, in the society of "Cudjoe" (an African we presume) and calling on him familiarly as his particular friend (after fighting with words and blows until nearly exhausted) to assist him in castigating all the *little* editors that have had the temerity to teaze and worry him, by an expression of opinion in opposition to his own; we are compelled to believe his vulgarity of style proceeds from the latter. In the examination of this subject two proverbs are verified—"birds of a feather will flock together," and "the tree shall be known by its fruit."

Agreeable to our promise last week, our paper of to-day, will be found to contain the new Tariff Law, as it passed both Houses of Congress—We fear it has cost the nation more than she will be profited by it soon, if ever.

The Hon. ALFRED M. GATLIN returned from Congress to his District last week—After spending a few days with his friends and relatives in Camden and Currituck counties, arrived in this place yesterday in good health.

Mr. Ninian Edwards having arrived at Washington City, we may expect soon to have the final report of the committee of investigation between HIM and Mr. Crawford.

Mr Randolph's letter has not escaped the severe animadversions of some of the editorial fraternity; and, in truth, after allowing all that he asserts about Mr. Edwards to be no more than what belongs to him, still we must say it did not become Mr. R. he being a member of the Committee of Investigation, to express himself in such terms before the Committee had finally passed sentence on the case. As well might a juror in the middle of a trial, pop up in the face of the Court, and say he was convinced of the guilt of the prisoner at the bar; that it was unnecessary to proceed with the trial, for it was a clear case and required no further evidence. We do think, therefore that Mr. R. has volunteered to make himself conspicuously reprehensible; we do think, that if it was to be said that Mr. Edwards was a "base" man, it should not have been said by Mr. Randolph, nor by any other member of the committee; and we do think that the warmest friend of Mr. Crawford (which Mr. R. does not profess to be,) in like circumstances, would have shewn more delicacy and decorum than Mr. R., with all his aristocratic pride has done.

We have from the first looked upon Mr. Edwards rather than Mr. Crawford, as the person upon whom the Committee would have to pass sentence; but Congress having decided to refer the charges to a committee, Mr. E. it must be admitted was entitled to a fair trial.

[*Norfolk Herald.*

National Internal Improvement.

We learn from a paragraph in the National Intelligencer of Saturday, that the first object of Internal Improvement, to which, under the beneficent act of the last session of Congress, the attention of the Executive has been directed, is a Survey of the proposed Route of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, to its termination on the Western waters, and thence to Lake Erie. The editors congratulate their readers "that this highly important preliminary work is about to be undertaken, by a Board of Surveyors, whose capacity and experience afford the promise of almost mathematical accuracy to the results of their labors.—Gen. BERNARD, is at the head of the commission. Capt. POUSSIN will accompany him. Mr. SHRIVER, who has so much practical knowledge of the subject, is also engaged, and has gone on to Uniontown, to make the necessary arrangements for laborers, &c. for carrying on the survey. Col. M'REE, & Mr. WRIGHT, of New-York, have been invited to form a part of the Board, which, it is understood, will commence operations next week. We have not heard whether they will accept the invitation, but will, as soon as we can, furnish our readers with the authentic particulars of this first essay towards the encouragement, by the General Government, of great national works of Internal Improvement."

MR. EDWARDS.—The Washington Journal of Saturday states that Mr J. OSWALD DUNN, the Messenger of the House of Representatives, returned to Washington City on Friday evening.—He reached Edwardsville on the evening of the 12th inst. left there with Mr. EDWARDS on the 13th, and on the 14th left St. Louis on his return home, which he has accomplished in fourteen days.—Mr. Edwards came with him as far as Washington, Penn. where, learning from some of the members who had left the capital, that Congress would adjourn that morning, (Thursday) he stopped for a day, and would arrive in the next stage.

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.
JUNE 5, 1824.

ARRIVED.

1st, Schr. Caroline & Mary, Galloway, 23 days from St. Bartholomews, with sugar and salt to Williams & Messinger.

" Sloop Sally Ann, Cooley, from Antigua, with molasses and rum to Seabury & Shaw.

3d, Sloop Sally, Bray, 8 days from St. Kitts, with molasses and sugar to H. N. Williams & Co.

DEPARTED.

29th, Schr. Louisa, Hathaway, for Providence, R. I. with staves.

Stop a Villain!!

A black man named Exum Johnson, who has free papers, issued from the Clerk's office of Nansemond county, Va. and who had been living several months in this county, mostly at Elizabeth-City, on the 19th instant, hired of Dempsey Turner his horse cart, and a mare belonging to Mrs. Sarah Jimpson, under the pretence of going to Summerton, Va. to collect a debt due him, in brandy, from a Mr. Washington Smith of that place. Having overstaid the time he named by four days, it is believed he has run off, and probably making his way to the western country. He is a stout built, well made fellow, a little bow-legged, red eyes, speaks quick, and has a large long scar on one of his cheeks, believed to be the left cheek. The mare is a light sorrel, low, but pretty stout and well formed, with a blaze face, about seven years old—The cart wheels are large size, iron bound rims and naves, the cart body is new, with old bottom boards, chain back band, wooden saddle with one knee across it, grooved out for the back band to rest in. Any person that will apprehend the said fellow with the aforesaid property, or the cart only, and give Dempsey Turner notice, that will enable him to get it again, living near Symons' Creek Bridge, Pasquotank county, shall receive a reward of TEN Dollars.

Dempsey Turner,
Sarah Jimpson.

May 29. *Et*

WILLIAM LYON,
TAILOR,

HAS the pleasure to inform his friends and the public generally that he has established himself at Newbiggin Creek Bridge, where, by his punctuality and attention to business he hopes to receive the patronage of the public. William Lyon feeling with his fellow-citizens the pressure of the times and wishing to *improve* their *habits* with as little violence to their *purses* as possible, has determined to reduce his work to the following prices for cash or produce at cash prices.

To making a Dress Coat,	$5 00
Summer ditto,	3 50
Dress Pantaloons,	1 50
Summer ditto,	1 25
Vest,	1 25

If you wish faithful work for a *Dandy* or *Friend*,
And such as a *Prince* may rely on
I have one suggestion to make, pray attend,
'Tis to call on
Your slave
WILLIAM LYON.

May 22. *too.*

TAKE NOTICE.

The Subscriber, having qualified as administrator to the estate of Jesse Hollowell, Deceased, at March Term, 1823, of the Court of Pasquotank county—hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment, and those having claims to exhibit them within the time limited by law, as this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

HENRY HOLLOWELL, *Adm'r.*

May 22. *Bt.*

NEW STORE.

The Subscribers have just received from New-York and are opening at their New Store opposite Doctors Martin & Mathews' Shop a very handsome assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries, Hardware Crockery and Glass Ware,

which they will sell cheap for CASH, Good Notes in advance, or to punctual customers on short credit.

They have also 1000 bushels salt on hand for sale.

Samuel C. Moore & Co.

Elizabeth-City, May 15. *too.*

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Wilson Sawyer Esq. deceased, are requested to pay up immediately; otherwise their notes and bonds will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

ENOCH SAWYER and JOHN McMORINE, } *Exec'rs.*

Elizabeth-City, May 8. *Tt.*

FOR RENT,

THE Dwelling and Stores at present occupied by the Subscriber—Possession of which may be had on the 1st of July next, or sooner if required.

The Stock of Goods on hand, consisting of a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, will be sold at very reduced and unusually low prices for Cash, Produce or good Notes.

As the Subscriber intends removing from this place, he earnestly requests all persons indebted to him on account to close the same by payment or note—Such as do not attend to this notice are informed that their accounts will be put in an officer's hands for collection.

Mathew Cluff.

FOR SALE, a few boxes genuine Bermuda Arrow Root, and thirty hhds. Molasses, just received.

WANTED,

Two or three good Journeymen at the Gig and Waggon making business, one a good painter and trimmer, one a good body maker, and one a good wheel wright, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given. Also, one or two apprentices at the above business fifteen or sixteen years of age.

Charles Harrell.

Elizabeth-City, May 29. *too.*

☞ The Norfolk Herald will insert the above advertisement once a week three weeks, and send the account to this office for payment.

Sale of Valuable
REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, bearing date The 10th day of Dec. 1822, executed by William Cammack, dec'd to the subscribers, as Trustees, for the purposes therein mentioned, and duly recorded,

WILL BE SOLD,
At Public Auction, to the highest bidder for ready money,
On Monday the 7th of June,
At 1 o'clock, P. M.
At Elizabeth-City, in N. Carolina,
THAT HIGHLY VALUABLE

TRACT OF LAND,

in the county of Pasquotank, being a part of the *Great Park Estate*, lying on the middle Park Road, leading from Elizabeth-City to Canaan, and containing, by survey, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-four acres, and 45-100 of an acre. A large portion of this land is said to be well timbered and of the first quality, and the late proprietor expended very considerable sums in digging through and around the tract wide and deep ditches, several miles in extent, for the purpose of reclaiming the land and facilitating the transportation of the timber.

ALSO,

A LOT in the village of Parkville in the county of Perquimans, situated within a very short distance of the above mentioned tract, and having on it a well finished and commodious DWELLING HOUSE and other improvements.

ALSO,

Two other LOTS in the same village designated in the plan of the place as *Lots No. two and No. Eleven.*

ALSO,

A MILL in the county of Pasquotank, commonly called MORGAN'S MILL, with one acre of land at each end of the dam.

ALSO,

A LOT in the town of Elizabeth-City, known by the name of ELLIOTT'S WHARF, and distinguished in the plan of the Town as *No. Six.*

AND ALSO,

A WAREHOUSE. at the south end of the Dismal Swamp Canal, situated on Joy's Creek in the county of Camden, on a lot of land leased by the said William Cammack from the Canal Company for the term of 16 years, renewable.

The title to all the foregoing property is believed to be unquestionable; but the Trustees will convey without any warranty, except as against themselves and persons claiming under them.

GEO. NEWTON,
TH. WILLIAMSON,
ALEX. JORDAN,
ALB'T ALLMAND, } *Trustees.*

Elizabeth-City, May 1, *tt.*

The *Elizabeth-City Star* and *Edenton Gazette*, will insert the above advertisement *once a week* till day of sale, and send their bills, before the time is out, to this office for *collection.*

Post Office Department,
ELIZABETH-CITY.

Notice is hereby given to all persons indiscriminately, that in future no letters will be delivered unless the postage is promptly paid. The trouble of keeping so many little accounts, together with the uncertainty of collecting them at the end of each quarter, when I am compelled to *pony-ductum* without *ifs* or *ands*—has determined me to pursue this course, without respect to persons.

Isaiah Fearing, P. M.

April 3. *too*

County and Parish Claims
FOR SALE

at six months credit for notes with approved security—or produce will be received as payment at liberal prices.—Apply to

Mathew Cluff

Elizabeth-City, April 10. *too*

A new stick double GIG for sale.

Apply to NIXON ALBERTSON, or at this OFFICE.

POETRY.

SELECTED.

THE SUN.—This little effusion to the Sun is translated from the Batavian Anthology, recently published in England. No man ever had a better opportunity of discovering the attributes of the god of day, than the author, Huigens, the Dutch poet. We should, however, as soon expect to find the fruits of the tropicks, in the polar region as we should to find a poet in the feotied and pestelential atmosphere of Batavia.

[Providence Beacon.

But by thee I'll not be driven,
Fiercely shining lamp on high—
Measurer of our days from Heaven—
Year-disposer—glorious eye ;
Mist-absorber—Spring-returner
Day-prolonger—Summer's mate—
Beast-annoyer—visage-burner—
Fair-one's spoiler—maiden's hate :
Cloud-disperser—darkness-breaker—
Moon-surpriser—starlight thief—
Torch-conductor—shadow-maker—
Rogue-discoverer—eye's relief—
Lined-bleacher—noiseless stroller—
All observer—gilding all ;—
Dust-disturber—planet-roller—
Traveller's friend & day-break's call !—

GERMAN EPITAPH.

Here lies, thank God, a woman, who
Quarrel'd and storm'd her whole life thro' ;
Tread gently o'er her mouldering form,
Or else you'll raise another storm.

From Dr. Dwight's Theology.

DUTY OF PARENTS.

Manner in which children ought to be taught.

The instruction of children should be begun in very early life.—Very young children are capable of learning many things of incalculable importance to themselves. All parents appear to me to labor under serious mistakes with regard to this subject ; and begin to teach their children many things, at least at a later period, than that, in which *they* would advantageously begin to receive them. The infant mind opens faster than we are apt to be aware. This is the true reason, why very young children are almost always thought peculiarly bright and promising. We customarily attribute this opinion to parental fondness ; in some degree, perhaps, justly ; but it arises extensively from the fact, that the intellect of little children outruns in its progress our utmost expectations ; the goodness of God intending, I suppose, to provide by this constitution of things the means of receiving instruction, so indispensable to children at that period. Of this advantage every parent should carefully avail himself. At the same time he should remember, that this is the season for making lasting impressions. The infant mind lays strong hold of every thing which it is taught. Both its understanding and affections are then, occupied.—The affections are then, also, remarkably susceptible, tender and vigorous.—Every person knows the peculiarly impressive power of novelty. On the infant mind every thing is powerfully impressed, because every thing is new.—From these causes is derived that remarkable fact, so commonly observed, that early impressions influence the character and the life beyond all others, and remain strong and vivid, after most others are worn away.

Instruction should be communicated to children with unwearied patience. Christ, in this and many other respects, has left instructors a perfect example. Although his disciples were *dull of hearing, and slow of heart to believe ;* although, they had many, and those often very unreasonable prejudices, his patience was never lessened. He taught them in the gradual manner which I have recommended ; *as*, in his own language, *they were able to bear.* He taught them also without weariness, without fretfulness, without discouragement, without reproaches, and without intermission. At times indeed, he reproved them, and with some degree of severity ; but always with tenderness and good will.

In this manner should parents teach their children ; should be patient with their ignorance, their backwardness to receive instruction, their mistakes, their forgetfulness, the necessity of teaching them again and again, and the doubts and difficulties which from time to time they suggest. In all this, the parents should manifest not only quietness of mind, but cheerfulness, and willingness to repeat their instructions.

Instructions should be given persuasively.—Children are often discouraged from learning by being compelled to this employment, and punished for not learning; by the gloomy countenance, morose temper, and forbidding manners, of the instructor ; by being unreasonably confined, and unreasonbly debarred from those harmless gratifications, which are necessary to preserve their health and spirits ; and not unfrequently by the imposition of harder tasks than they are able to perform. If I supposed such persons to act understandingly, I should believe that they intended to prevent children from learning ; and that their measures were skilfully contrived for this purpose. But to the end for which they are professedly adopted, they could scarcely be fitted in a more unhappy manner.

To most children learning may be made an alluring object. Pleasantness of disposition, affability, condescension, serenity of countenance, and sweetness of manners in the instructor ; engaging books, moderate tasks, reasonable confinement to study, a proper allowance, of recreation, commendation kindly given when merited, and well directed rewards for improvement ; are usually sufficient persuasives to engage children in a spontaneous and pleasurable course of learning. The instructor, who will not follow this course, must be very imperfectly fitted for his employment.

Children should be taught by example.—All men will admit, that the moral branches of education can never be taught successfully without the aid of example. Example has, in a great measure, the same influence on every other part of education. *Children do little beside imitating others.* Parents who read will have reading children. Industrious parents will have industrious children. Lying parents will have lying children.—Example therefore, is of the highest possible consequence in this important concern.

Children should be taught in such a manner as to be prompted unceasingly to the most vigorous exertion of their own talents.—The human mind is not a mere vessel, into which knowledge is to be poured. It is better compared to a bee, fed during the first periods of its existence by the labors of others ; but intended ere long to lift its wings in the active employment of collecting sweets from every field within its reach. To such excursions, and to the accomplishment of such purposes, the mind should be early and sedulously allured This is the only way to give it energy and strength. —Without the active exercise of its powers, neither body, nor mind, can acquire vigor. Without bodily exertions, *Goliath*, six cubits high, would have been only a gigantic boy : without mental efforts, *Newton* would have been merely an *infant of days.*

Anecdote of a celebrated Beauty, with a short account of a great Curiosty in a Sicilian Convent.

From Brydone's Tour.

At Bologna they shewed us the skeleton of a celebrated beauty, who died at a period of life when she was still the object of universal admiration. By way of making an atonement for her own vanity, she bequeathed herself as a monument, to curb the vanity of others.—Recollecting on her death bed, the great adulation that had been paid to her charms, and the fatal change they were soon to undergo, she ordered that her body should be dissected, and her bones hung up for the inspection of all young maidens who are inclined to be vain of their beauty.

Our late visit to the famous convent of Capuchins, about a mile without the city of Palermo, brought this anecdote to my remembrance. It contains nothing very remarkable but the burial place, which indeed is a great curiosity. This is a vast subterraneous apartment, divided into large commodious galleries, the wall on each side of which are hollowed into a variety of niches, as if intended for a great collection of statues. These niches, instead of statues, are all filled with dead bodies, set upright upon their legs, and fixed by the back to the inside of the nich. Their number is about three hundred. They are all dressed in the cloths they usually wore, and form a most respectable and venerable assembly. The skins and muscles, by a certain preparation, become as dry and hard as a piece of stock-fish ; and although many of them have been here upwards of 250 years, yet none are reduced to skeletons. The muscles, indeed, in some appear to be a good deal more shrunk than in others ; probably because these persons had been more extenuated at the time of their death.

Here the people of Palermo pay daily visits to their deceased friends, and recall with pleasure and regret the scenes of their past life. Here they familiarize themselves with the future state, and chuse the company they would wish to keep in the other world. It is a common thing to make choice of their nich, and to try if their body fits it, that no alteration may be necessary after they are dead ; and sometimes, by way of a voluntary penance, they accustom themselves to stand for hours in these niches.

The bodies of the princes and first nobility are lodged in handsome chests or trunks, some of them richly adorned.—These are not in the shape of coffins, but all of one width, and about a foot and a half, or two feet deep. The keys are kept by the nearest relations of the family, who sometimes come and drop a tear over their departed friends.

I am not sure if this is not a better method of disposing of the dead than ours. These visits must prove admirable lessons of humility ; and I assure you they are not such objects of terror as you would imagine. They are said, even for ages after death, to retain a strong likeness to what they were when alive ; so that as soon as you have conquered the first feeling excited by these venerable figures, you only consider this as a vast gallery of original portraits, drawn after the life, by the justest and most unprejudiced hand. It must be owned that the colors are rather faded ; and the pencil does not appear to have been the most flattering in the world. But no matter, it is the pencil of truth, and not of a mercenary, who only wants to please.

We are alleging too, that it might be made of very considerable utility to society ; and that these dumb orators could give the most pathetic lectures upon pride and vanity. Whenever a fellow began to strut, or affect the haughty supercilious air, he should be sent to converse with his friends in the gallery ; and if their arguments did not bring him to a proper way of thinking, I would give him up as incorrigible.

If the lady abovementioned had been preserved in this moral gallery, the lesson would have been stronger ; for those very features that had raised her vanity would still have remained, only divested of all their power, and disarmed of every charm.

Some of the Capuchins sleep in these galleries every night, and pretend to have many wonderful visions and revelations ; but the truth is, that very few people believe them.

Mount Vesuvius.

M. M. Montecelli and Covelli, of Naples, have published an account of the phenomena, presented by Mount Vesuvius in the eruption of 1821—22. The following extract from it furnishes some very striking particulars.

"In October, 1822, the mountain became active, and an eruption took place, one of the most disastrous that Vesuvius ever gave rise to. After frequent ejections of ashes, &c. from the summit, earthquakes, &c. the lava appeared about mid day of October 21, 1822, on the border of the Crater, and came down in two streams. On the 22d an enormous column of fire 2000 feet high, rose from the top of the mountain whilst a rain of hot sand, pumice stones, and lava fell. About 2 o'clock P. M. the first signs of electricity manifested themselves in that part of the atmosphere situated round the column of sand, which rose from the crater in the form of a pine, and shortly zigzag flashes continued without ceasing to penetrate the cloud of cinders, without, however, giving rise to any detonation that could be heard. Towards the evening, thunder commenced just as the volcano took for a short time, an appearance of repose.

"About 8 o'clock our Philosophers took the opportunity of the short calm and approached the mountain, just as a fresh and more vigrous eruption took place.

"Soon the whole heavens seemed on fire, from the immense quantity of ignited matter thrown up into it. Towards the middle of the night the paroxysm of the volcano seemed to have risen to its height ; but whilst the operations of the crater because more and more feeble, the play of electricity, which embellished the elevated region of the clouds of sand, became stronger and acquired fresh vigour. At this moment the heavens presented a very unexpected scene ; zigzag flashes of lightning passed in such quantity either from the borders of the clouds of sand into the air, or from one cloud to another, that the edges appeared as if surrounded by a fringe of light. A feint idea of the phenomenon may be given by supposing an electric disc continually throwing off from its edge a multitude of flashes of light. The flashes which were very rarely seen in the interior, and never formed in them or on the summit of the mountain.

"On the 23d a horrible explosion threw into the air such an immense quantity of sand, &c. as to threaten the greatest disasters to the towns to which the cloud was carried. The inhabitants of Torre Anunziata, Bosco-trecose, and Ottajano, ran the most imminent dangers, the frequent heavings of the earth, the constant rain of fiery stones, the continual discharge of the lightning, which fell with awful thunder on the most elevated points of churches, houses and trees, the numberless flashes which separating on all sides, and which not coming less frequently from the earth than from the heavens, traversed even the very roads, produced frightful sensations in those who were thus surprised ; and then the lava came down upon them.—To leave their houses was impossible because of the falling sand and stones, and the lightning ; not only the rain of fire covered the ground with stones, but large globes of fire passed through the air, which burst with dreadful noise, destroying the houses. During this night the sand fell in the streets to the depth of a foot, and its weight on the roofs of the houses and churches was such as with the shaking of the earthquakes to shake them to the ground.

"M. M. Montecelli and Covelli found that the sand which fell on the 23d, and following days was electrified vitreously or positively. A glass disc strongly excited by the dry skin of a cat, would not retain the grains which fell, whilst a stick of wax excited by the same skin became abundantly charged with them. These falls of sand were accompanied at Resina and Naples, by a strong odour of muriatic acid and muriate of iron."

LOUIS XVII.—The Washington Journal of the 1st inst. states, that a person calling himself LOUIS THE 17TH, of France, has made his appearance in that city. The facts he states are historically true, but whether the circumstances in relation to his own life, are correct or not, we are not sufficiently acquainted with them to say. His features are said to be very much those of the Bourbon family, his age corresponds with what the Dauphin's would have been and several incidents he mentions of his early life, serve to render his tale at least plausible. He states that he was carried off from the tower of the Temple in great secrecy, brought up among the Alps, and afterwards sent to the Island of Cuba, where he learned the trade of a carpenter, and where he has been till he came to this country. He pretends to show certain marks on his head, which he says his sister, the Duchess of Angouleme, will at once recognise, and to this lady he has written, through a gentleman of Washington, stating the circumstances and events of his life.

The Mistake.—A person who was often rallied for not having children, on his wife's pregnancy, hastened to his acquaintance to inform him of it. 'I never suspected your wife's capacity,' replied his friend.

Loss of Time.—A devotee lamented to her confessor her love of gambling, 'Ah, madam,' replied the priest, 'it is a grievous sin. In the first place, consider the great loss of time.' 'Yes,' replied the fair penitent, 'I have often grudged the time that is lost in shuffling and dealing.'

City Humourist.—An old city humourist being told that Dr. ——, the physician was dead, exclaimed, 'Good God ! I am always glad to hear of a doctor's death ; *it saves so many lives !*'

How to smell a Rat.—An old man and a dashing young one conversing, the youth to show his penetration and discernment in the subject they were talking about, said he could *smell a rat* as far as any body. 'So I should suppose,' cried the old man, 'by *your whiskers.*'

Something wonderful !—"Last week," says a letter from Madrid of the 22d March, (published in a London paper) —"last week, a short time after the guard had been relieved, one of the Swiss soldiers, who had come off of guard, was taken suddenly and violently ill, and, on being conveyed to the hospital, he fell into the pains of labor, and was safely delivered of a fine young Swiss. This novel way of recruiting his Majesty's foreign guards has served to enliven a little the conversation of Madrid during the last week."